THE KAHOOT QURAISH

A Brief History

Javed Ahmad Kahoot

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JAVED AHMAD KAHOOT

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FOREWORD

According to Holy Quran, tribes and peoples are a mean of mutual introduction. In Surat-ul-Hujrat (49), verse 13, Allah says "O mankind! We created you from a single (pair) of a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that ye may know each other. Verily the most honored of you in the sight of Allah is (he who is) the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted.". Throughout history, the preservation of genealogy has been a significant concern for people, ensuring the continuity of their heritage and identity. The Arabs not only preserved the genealogy of their clans but also that of their horses. The ancient civilization of the subcontinent was based on caste divisions. Some tribes, which were held in higher social regard, were joined by large numbers of people from other communities who lacked proper social standing. To prevent this, nations and tribes organized themselves to protect their genealogies.

The Kahoot Quraish, who are descendants of Hazrat Ali's son Muhammad Bin Hanfia, migrated from Hijaz, Iraq, Khorasan, and Turkestan before finally settling in Punjab. Dhona, the seventh in descent from Kahoot, was granted an estate by the Mughal king Babar, known as "Dhani". The Kahoots settled in this area, but due to arid land and unfavorable weather, they also migrated to other regions. Despite these challenges, they preserved their genealogy according to Arab traditions. Mr. Javed Ahmad Kahoot is one of the few individuals who has been researching the genealogy of the Kahoot Quraish. After years of hard work and extensive research, he has compiled "Kahoot Nama" in Urdu (which he has translated into English). For this effort, Javed Ahmad Kahoot deserves congratulations and appreciation from the entire Kahoot clan.

Professor Dr. Tufail Hashmi
EX-IIOU, NUST, HITEC, Taxila

PREFACE

The history of the Kahoot tribe has largely gone undocumented, with only brief references found in British colonial publications such as the Gazetteer of Jhelum District, History of Jhelum District, and Punjabi Muslims. These sources focus primarily on the tribe's history after their arrival in India, leaving a significant gap in understanding their earlier origins and migrations. This work seeks to shed light on that overlooked past.

A common misconception persists among the Kahoots living in the regions of Talagang, Khushab, Sargodha, and Hazara, where the Awan tribe forms the majority. Many Kahoots wrongly believe that they are a branch of the Awan tribe. It is important to correct this misunderstanding. Although both tribes share Alvi ancestry, their histories are distinct. The two tribes entered India at different times and by different routes. The Awans, led by Qutab Shah, arrived in the subcontinent around 1005 CE, accompanying Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni's forces through Herat and Khorasan. The ancestors of the Kahoot tribe, on the other hand, migrated from Khorasan to Turkestan, later entering Kashmir before finally settling in Punjab.

Nawab Ali, a key figure of the Kahoot tribe, migrated from Turkistan to Kashmir, where he formed a close friendship with Firuz Shah Tughlaq, who was then the Governor of Punjab. After ascending the throne, Sultan Firuz Shah granted an estate at the foot of the Salt Range to Nawab Ali's son, Kahoot, who settled in Surla. In recognition of his bravery, the Sultan honored him with the surname 'Kahoot,' which means strong or powerful. The details of these events will be elaborated in the chapters to come.

This book represents my humble attempt to provide an overview of the Kahoot tribe's history, based on the knowledge I have acquired through my study of various tribes and nations. It is a solo effort, and I fully recognize that

more research and contributions, particularly from those with a deeper interest in this topic, will be necessary to create a more complete account. It is my hope that this work will inspire others to take up the subject and expand upon it.

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KAHOOT QURAISH TRIBE
A BRIEF INTRODUCTION

One of the eighteen sons of Hazrat Ali was Muhammad bin Hanfiya, named after his mother Khaula bint Jafar, who belonged to the tribe of Banu Hanfiya. His full name was Muhammad, with the honorary title of Abu Qasim. Hazrat Muhammad bin Hanfiya had ten sons, two of whom were born to his wife, Khaula bint Jaffar. The elder son was Jaffar al-Asghar, also known as Abdul Manan, while the younger was Abdullah Asghar, known more commonly as Abdul Fattah.

Following the martyrdom of Imam Zayd, the grandson of Imam Hussain and son of Imam Ali Zain al-Abidin, in Kufa at the hands of the Umayyad regime, his son, Imam Yahya, migrated to Khorasan. Imam Yahya's mother, Ritta, was the granddaughter of Muhammad bin Hanfiya. As a result, maternal relatives, including descendants of Abdul Manan and Abdul Fattah, migrated with Imam Yahya to Khorasan. Imam Yahya was later martyred by the Umayyad regime and was buried in Khorasan. Some descendants of Abdul Manan and Abdul Fattah then settled in Khorasan.

A man named Umar, the tenth descendant of Abdul Fattah, lived in the town of Sahram in Turkistan. One of the elders of this family, Ahmad Yasawi, later settled in the town of Yassi, also in Turkistan. Nawab Ali, a member of the Ahmad Yasawi family, migrated to Kashmir with Syed Ali Hamdani. Nawab Ali was martyred in Sialkot around 1359 A.D., during the reign of Feroz Tughlaq. His son, who was given the title of "Kahoot," settled in the Gagnaira area of Rakh Surla, near the foothills of the Salt Range. Feroz Tughlaq granted this area to Kahoot as a estate.

GENEALOGY OF KAHOOT
(KAHOOT IBN NAWAB ALI SHAHEED)

1. Ali bin Abu Talib
2. Muhammad Bin Hanfiya
3. Abdul Fatah (Abdullah Asghar)
4. Abdul Jabbar
5. Abdul Rahman
6. Ishaq Bab
7. Haroon
8. Momin
9. Musa
10. Ismail
11. Hassan
12. Usman
13. Umer
14. Iftikhar
15. Mahmud
16. Ilyas
17. Ibraheem
18. Sadar Ata (Brother of Ahmad Yasawi)
19. Muhammad Syed Ata
20. Syed Wali
21. Syed Muhammad
22. Syed Azmat
23. Syed Karim
24. Syed Burhan
25. Ali Sher Mardan
26. Syed Nawab Ali
27. Kahoot

Note: In Turkistan, non-Fatimid descendants of Hazrat Ali were also referred to as Alvi Sadat. As a result, the title "Syed" was used by the family of Ahmad Yasawi to signify their lineage.

IMPORTANCE OF GENEALOGY

Nasab refers to descent from the father's side, while Hasab refers to descent from the mother's side. The Quran, in Surah Al-Hujrat (49:13), states: "We have made you into nations and tribes so that you may recognize one another." There is also a hadith that emphasizes the importance of knowing one's genealogy: "Know and remember your lineage so that you may be kind to your relatives."

To preserve the identity of a family's lineage over time, each generation passes down information about their ancestors to the next. The prominence of these ancestors often contributes to the continuation of genealogical knowledge. In many families, elders maintain the family history in their memory, while others entrust this responsibility to family record-keepers or genealogists. However, these traditions of preserving genealogical records are now fading.

HAZRAT ALI BIN ABU TALIB (R.A.)

Born in 599 A.D. in Makkah and martyred in 661 A.D. in Kufa, Iraq, Hazrat Ali was the son of Abu Talib and is known by several titles, including Abu al-Hasan, Abu Turab, Murtaza, Asadullah (Lion of God), Shah Mardan, and Hyder. He was both the cousin and son-in-law of the final Messenger of God, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), and served as the fourth caliph of the Muslim community, ruling from 656 to 661 A.D.

The Messenger of Allah said about him: "You have the same relationship with me as Haroon had with Moses, except there is no prophet after me." On the occasion of Ghadeer, the Prophet (PBUH) declared: "For whomever I am a master (Maula), Ali is also their master. Whoever loves Ali, I love them, and whoever harbors enmity toward Ali, I harbor enmity toward them."

Hazrat Ali participated in all major battles except the Battle of Tabuk, during which the Prophet (PBUH) appointed him as his deputy. In the Battle of Uhud, Hazrat Ali sustained sixteen wounds while defending the Prophet. During the Battle of Khyber, the Prophet (PBUH) entrusted the battle flag to Ali, further highlighting his bravery and leadership.

KHAULA BINT JAFAR (R.A.)

Khaula bint Jafar belonged to the Banu Hanifa tribe of Yemen, which is why she is also known as Hanfiya. When the people of Yemen refused to pay zakat (alms), an army was sent to Yemen on the orders of Hazrat Abu Bakr. After the men were killed, the women were taken captive and brought to Madina, where Khaula bint Jafar was among the prisoners. Hazrat Ali bought and freed her, later marrying her after the passing of Hazrat Fatima (the daughter of the Prophet).

From this marriage, Muhammad Abu al-Qasim was born. He is commonly referred to as Muhammad bin Hanfiya after his mother's tribal lineage.

DESCENDANTS OF HAZRAT ALI (R.A.)

It is said that Hazrat Ali had eighteen sons. Hazrat Fatima bint Rasulullah gave birth to three sons: Hassan, Hussain, and Mohsin. Tragically, Hazrat Mohsin died in infancy. Muhammad bin Hanfiya, another of Hazrat Ali's sons, was born to Khaula bint Jafar. The lineage of Hazrat Ali continued through these sons, with detailed genealogical records tracing their descendants. The following is a list of Hazrat Ali's sons along with the names of their mothers.

	Son	Mother
1	Hassan	Fatima
2	Hussian	Fatima
3	Mohsin	Fatima
4	Muhammad Bin Hanfiya	Khaula bint Jafar
5	Abas Alamdar	Ummul Banin
6	Abdullah	Ummul Banin
7	Usman	Ummul Banin
8	Jafar	Ummul Banin
9	Umar Akbar	Ummul Banin
10	Hilal	Imama Bint Abu Al Aas
11	Aun	Imama Bint Abu Al Aas
12	Muhammad al Ausat	Imama Bint Abu Al Aas
13	Obaidullah	Laila Bint Masood
14	Abu Bakar	Laila Bint Masood
15	Yahya	Asma Bint Amis
16	Mahammad Al Asghar	Asma Bint Amis
17	Umar Itraf	Sahiba bint Rabia

Mohsin died in childhood. Hilal and Aon died in 64 Hijri. Yahya and

Muhammad al-Ausat had no children.

Hazrat Hussain, Abbas Alamdar, Jafar, Abdullah, Usman, Obaidullah, Abu-Bakar and Muhammad Al-Asghar were martyred in Karbala.

It is said that Hazrat Hassan, Hazrat Hussain, Muhammad bin Hanfiya and Abbas Alamdar had descendants.

MUHAMMAD BIN HANFIYA (R.A.)

Muhammad bin Hanfiya was born in 636 A.D. in Madina and passed away in 700 A.D. He was the fourth son of Hazrat Ali, named Muhammad, with the honorary title of Abu Qasim. He is also referred to as Muhammad al-Akbar. His title, Muhammad bin Hanfiya, comes from his mother, Khula bint Jafar, who belonged to the Hanfiya tribe of Yemen. The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) prophesied about him, saying, "His name will be after mine, and his surname will be mine."

Once, someone asked him why Hazrat Ali often sent him to war. Muhammad bin Hanfiya replied, "Hasnain (Imam Hassan and Imam Hussain) are the eyes of Ali, and I am his hand. The job of the hand is to protect the eyes."

On one occasion, Hazrat Ali called for his son, and Imam Hassan appeared. He called again, and this time, Imam Hussain came. When he called for a third time, Muhammad bin Hanfiya appeared. Hazrat Ali then said, "Muhammad bin Hanfiya is my son, while Hassan and Hussain are the sons of the Messenger of God." Muhammad bin Hanfiya bore a strong resemblance to his father, Hazrat Ali. Hazrat Hassan bin Ali once said, during the Battle of Basra, "I heard my father Ali say, 'Whosoever wants to see me, let him look at Muhammad bin Hanfiya.'"

During Hazrat Ali's caliphate in Kufa, Muhammad bin Hanfiya was one of his four key deputies. He played a significant role in both the Battle of Jamal and the Battle of Siffin. He even advised his brother, Imam Hussain, not to go to Kufa, warning that the people of Kufa were not loyal. After the martyrdom of Imam Hussain in Karbala, Muhammad bin Hanfiya received a letter instructing him to take revenge on the killers.

When Imam Hussain and many members of the family were martyred at Karbala, Muhammad bin Hanfiya became the head of the family, being the eldest surviving male. In his name, Mukhtar al-Thaqafi led a rebellion in 686 A.D. to avenge the killers of Hazrat Hussain bin Ali. In 688 A.D., during the

Hajj, four sermons were delivered, one of which recognized Muhammad bin Hanfiya as the Imam and Caliph.

After his death, his son Abu Hashim became the Imam. Upon Abu Hashim's death, his relative Muhammad, the father of Abu Abbas al-Saffah, claimed succession. This claim eventually led to Abu Abbas al-Saffah declaring himself the first Abbasid Caliph, marking the end of the Umayyad rule.

DESCENDANTS OF MUHAMMAD BIN HANFIYA

1) Hassan, 2) Jafar Akbar, 3) Qasim, 4) Ibrahim, 5) Aun, 6) Abdullah Akbar (Abu Hashim), 7) Ali, 8) Hamza, 9) Jafar Asghar (Abdullah Manan), 10) Abdullah Asghar (Abdul Fattah).

Jafar Asghar is commonly known as Abdullah Manan. He is the ancestor of Salar Sahu, Salar Masood Ghazi, and Salar Qutb Haider, who are the forefathers of the Awan tribe. Abdullah Asghar, also known as Abdul Fattah, has descendants among the Yasvis of Turkestan and Kashmir. The Kahoot Quraish tribe of Chakwal and surrounding areas are also descendants of Abdul Fattah. Some descendants of Abdullah Manan and Abdul Fattah migrated to Khorasan along with Imam Yahya bin Zayd.

References:

Tarikh al-Ansab by Muhammad bin Muslim (213 AH - 276 AH), translated into Urdu by Salamullah Siddique (Karachi), also lists the above ten sons of Muhammad bin Hanfiya.

Chronicles of Nations of Kashmir and Poonch by Muhammad Din Fauq also includes these ten names.

Allama Ibn Saad, in his book Tabqat-e-Saad, lists eleven sons, adding the eleventh name, Abdul Rehman.

MIGRATION OF ALAVIS TO KHORASAN

During the reign of Hisham, the Umayyad ruler, Imam Hussain's grandson, Zayd bin Imam Zain ul-Abidin, was in Iraq. Hisham demanded his allegiance (Bay'ah), but Zayd refused and was insulted by the ruler. Seeking support, Zayd turned to the people of Kufa, but they did not come to his aid. As a result, Imam Zayd was martyred. Zayd was married to Ritta, the granddaughter of Muhammad bin Hanfiya. After this incident, in 740 A.D., Imam Yahya, the son of Imam Zayd, migrated to Khorasan, along with seventy members of the Alavi family. Most of them were the descendants of Abdul Manan and Abdul Fattah, as they were his maternal relatives and loyal supporters.

Yahya bin Zayd raised the banner of rebellion against the Umayyad regime in Khorasan. He was martyred in Jawzjan in 743 A.D., and his body was left hanging for six years while his head was sent to the capital. After the fall of the Umayyads, Abu Muslim Khorasani buried his body in Jawzjan.

According to Akbar Shah Najibabadi, during this period, the Alavis went into hiding, and some migrated to Nishapur. The tomb of Abdul Rehman, the grandson of Abdul Fattah, is located in Aqsu, Khorasan. After Abdul Rehman, his son Ishaq and Abdul Jalil continued the struggle (Jihad) in Turkestan and preached Islam there. A man named Umer, who was the 10th in line from Abdul Fattah, settled in the town of Sahram in Turkestan.

Ahmad Yasawi, a renowned Sufi poet and saint of Turkestan, descended from Umer's sixth generation. He made the town of Yassi in Turkestan his home. Some members of the Yasvi family migrated to Kashmir and Punjab. Further details are provided on the following pages.

JIHAD OF THE ALAVIS IN TURKESTAN

Hazrat Ali had two sons with his wife Umm-i-Jaffar: Abdul Manan and Abdul Fattah. According to the Nasabnama of Ishaq Bob, Abdul Manan was the father of Abdullah, also known as "Battal Gazi," who waged jihad against the Christians of Rum (Western Turkestan) and earned the title, Battal Gazi.

The descendants of Abdul Fattah carried on similar efforts in Turkestan. Two brothers, Abdul Rehman and Abdul Rahim, came from this lineage. After Abdul Rehman's death, Abdul Rahim called upon his nephews, Ishaq Bab and Abdul Jalil. The three pledged to continue the jihad together. As they expanded their influence, they reached Ozgan and Ferghana, spreading the message of Islam throughout the region. Abdul Rahim advanced towards Yati-Kand in the Haft area, located in the upper regions of the Surre Darya. Ishaq Bab moved to Ferghana and Sehram.

Abdul Rahim launched an attack against the Christian ruler of Kashghar, Yohanan, who was killed. Abdul Rahim continued to spread Islam in Almaliq and Qaraliq. Meanwhile, Ishaq established himself in Qaraghliq, where he built a three-story fort and ruled for an extended period. Abdul Jalil traveled to Barchin-Kand, where he was martyred. Upon hearing of his martyrdom, Ishaq Bab mobilized a force of thirty thousand men and advanced to Jund. He captured Qalich Khan and his son. After they refused to accept Islam for a year, they were executed.

Ishaq Bab also made a pilgrimage to the Kaaba, where he took measurements and later constructed the famous Chobi (wooden) mosque.

AHMAD YASAWI ATA

Ahmad Yasawi was born in 1093 A.D. in the city of Sahram in Turkestan and passed away in 1166 A.D. in Yassi. A man named Umer, from the tenth generation of Abdul Fattah, migrated to Sahram, and five generations later, Ahmad was born. His father, Ibrahim, was a well-known religious and spiritual figure who passed away when Ahmad was only seven years old. After his father's death, Ahmad was raised by Arsalan Baba, a Sufi saint. He reached the highest stages of knowledge at a young age, and his fame spread throughout Turkestan. Ahmad Yasawi is the author of fourteen books and is recognized as the national poet of Turkestan. His most famous work, Kitab-ul-Hikmat, focuses on religion and spirituality.

Ahmad Yasawi later moved to Bukhara to continue his education, where he studied under the renowned scholar Yousaf Hamdani. He played a key role in promoting Islamic teachings across Central Asia, and the city of Yassi became a center for Islamic learning under his influence. He held an important position among the Khawajgan Sufis. His successors, known as the Syed Ata Sheikhs, held prestigious positions in the court of the Sultanate of Bukhara. A statuette of him is kept in Ashgabat, the capital of Turkmenistan. His poetry and religious contributions are well-known in all Turkish-speaking regions. In recognition of his influence, the Kazakh and Turkish governments established "Ahmad Yasawi University" in his name in 1992. Naqshbandi Sufi Idris Shah has also mentioned him in Kitab-ul-Kitab.

Ahmad Yasawi's lineage continued through his daughter Gohr Khushnaz and his nephew Muhammad Syed Ata bin Sadr Ata. Abdul Rehman Chishti traced Ahmad Yasawi's genealogy through Abdul Fattah and Muhammad bin Hanfiya to Hazrat Ali in his book Marat-ul-Asrar. Turkish researcher Muhammad Fawad Koprulu also wrote about Ahmad Yasawi's genealogy on page 57 of his book. Koprulu's biography of Yasvi traces his ancestry from Abdul Fattah to Hazrat Ali. The Encyclopedia of Islam (1960) also briefly mentions Ahmad Yasawi on pages 298–299.

It is said that Hazrat Shamas Tabriz performed “Chilla” in Ahmad Yasawi’s tomb. The famous Sufi saint Ibn al-Arabi had a box of blessed items, one of which was a garment that had belonged to Ahmad Yasawi. Ibn al-Arabi gave this shirt to Ertugrul, the founder of the Ottoman Empire, and with this blessing, Ertugrul won victories over his enemies. This incident is also depicted in the famous Turkish drama "Ertugrul."

Some members of the Yasvi family migrated to Kashmir from Turkestan via the Silk Road, along with Syed Ali Hamdani. Hafiz Ahmad Yasawi, born into this family, has a shrine in Kashmir. One of the family elders wrote a book called Silsala-e-Yasvi, in which the family’s history is recorded. The family now resides in Mohalla Malartha, Srinagar.

According to Munshi Muhammad Din Fauq, the genealogy of Sultan Khawaja Ahmad Yasawi traces back to Hazrat Ali through Muhammad bin Hanfiya. In the genealogy of the Kahoot Quraish family, Ahmad Yasawi holds a prominent position. A naat written by Ahmad Yasawi is inscribed on a pillar in the Prophet’s Mosque, which was built during the Ottoman Empire.

Syed Nawab Ali, from the Yasvi family, migrated to Kashmir with Syed Ali Hamdani. Nawab Ali was martyred in battle during the reign of Feroz Tughlaq, and his mausoleum is located in Ganj Shaheedan, Sialkot. The migration of his son Kahoot to the Chakwal area is detailed on another page of this book.

NAAT (نعت) BY AHMAD YASAWI ATA
(EGNLISH TRANSLATION)

In my dreams has settled the love of Muhammad ﷺ,
Thus, I have become devotee of Muhammad ﷺ.

As gratitude to Allah is required for every follower,
O Lord, make me similarly enamored with Muhammad ﷺ.

Through Allah's grace, in my heart resides The Master's ﷺ love,
I'll only proclaim, I'm the devotee of Muhammad ﷺ.

In this world and the hereafter, make me go mad in love,
Let me go mad in love, solely mad in love with Muhammad ﷺ.

What blessings should I ask for, if I receive Your sorrows instead,
Even these sorrows, I consider a miracle of Muhammad ﷺ.

What fear has this ummah of its sins, O King of Kings,
What fear of punishment when we have the prayers of Muhammad ﷺ.

Let me drench, O Lord, in the storm of Your grace,
May I receive just a drop of that in charity of Muhammad ﷺ.

How can I rub upon Your feet my darkened deeds face,
It would be an honor to receive just a nod from Muhammad ﷺ.

Poor Yasvi yearns to visit the blessed shrine,
Oh, if only I could get the dust from the feet of Muhammad ﷺ.

NAWAB ALI SHAHEED
MIGRATION FROM TURKISTAN TO PUNJAB

The famous Sufi saint, Hazrat Syed Ali Hamadani, from Turkestan, decided to migrate due to strained relations with Amir Taimur, the ruler of Turkestan. Amir Taimur had developed an obsession with the Alvi-Sadat and was threatening to kill them. During this period, the Hindu rule in Kashmir came to an end for the first time, and a Muslim ruler took over. Syed Ali Hamadani, along with 700 Alavis, including Syed Nawab Ali and his family, decided to migrate to Kashmir. Shahab-ud-Din, the ruler of Kashmir, gave them a grand welcome.

At that time, Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the King of India, and Feroze Tughlaq was the governor of Dipalpur, which was the capital of Punjab. Feroze Tughlaq and the ruler of Kashmir were at war due to border disputes. Syed Ali Hamadani sent a delegation to Feroze Tughlaq to negotiate peace, and Syed Nawab Ali was a member of this delegation. Through their efforts, a peace agreement was reached between the two rulers.

Nawab Ali and Feroze Tughlaq developed a close friendship, as they both shared a passion for horses, often spending hours discussing the topic. Feroze Tughlaq requested Nawab Ali to stay in Dipalpur, which he accepted. Following the death of Muhammad bin Tughlaq in 1351 A.D., Feroze Tughlaq became the King of India, and Syed Nawab Ali moved to Delhi.

KAHOOT'S MIGRATION TO CHAKWAL AREA

Kahoot's father, Nawab Ali, was present in the court of Feroze Tughlaq when a woman came to the king, crying that her son, Murad Ali, had been martyred by Raja Sahan Paul of Sialkot. Murad Ali belonged to the Alvi family. Nawab Ali sought permission from the king to take revenge. After numerous battles and martyrdoms, Raja Sahan Paul was killed, and the fort of Sialkot was finally conquered. Nawab Ali was later martyred in another incident, and his mausoleum is in Ganj Shaheedan, in the city of Sialkot. Murad Ali's tomb is inside the fort. Nawab Ali Shaheed is locally known as Ali-ul-Haq, while Murad Ali is remembered as Peer Muradia. Ali Wali-ul-Haq was Alvi (as sourced by Moin ul Haq Jhonsvi in Al Ansab). It should be noted that Syed Ali Hamdani's tomb is not in Sialkot but in Khatlan, Tajikistan. The belief that the Sialkot tomb belongs to Syed Ali Hamdani is a mistaken tradition. In 1979, the author personally observed the family plaque at the tomb of Ali Wali-ul-Haq, though the plaque is no longer there. According to that plaque, his genealogy traces back to Hazrat Ali through Abdul Fattah and Muhammad bin Hanfia.

After returning to Delhi, Feroze Tughlaq granted Nawab Ali's son the title "Kahoot," meaning "strong" or "powerful." Feroze Tughlaq also granted him an estate at the foot of the Salt Range in the Dhanni area. Thus, under the leadership of Kahoot bin Nawab Ali, the family settled in "Gagniara" (Rakh Surla) near the village of Waryamal. Taj Muhammad Taja, the genealogist of the Kahoot family, wrote verses describing Kahoot's arrival at Surla from Delhi:

Chour Dili Kahoot Turiya	چھوڑ دہلی کہوٹ تُریا
Kar Irada Nimk Pahar Ka	کر ارادہ نمک پہاڑ کا
Aa Kot Baniya a Surla	آکوٹ بنیا اے سرلہ
Agae Wasa Jungle Bar خa	اگے واسا جنگل بار کا
Dakhan Baithy Rajpoot Januja	دکھن بیٹھے راجپوت جنجوعہ
Nam Hay Raja Mal Sardar Ka	نام ہے راجہ مل سردار کا

The Surla area was initially under the rule of the Janjua Raja Noor-ud-Din, but Sultan Feroze later entrusted it to Kahoot. Kahoot's duties included collecting revenue from the Janjuas of the mountainous area and the Gujjars of Dhanni, and sending it to Delhi. There is also a connection between Kahoot and Kahoon. Kahoot was responsible for ensuring the safe passage of caravans through the mountainous region of Surla near Dhariala Kahoon, as a local Rajput tribe used to loot travelers. The Mayer and Kassar tribes had not yet arrived in this region; they entered the Dhanni area seven generations later during the time of Babar.

It is said that Kahoot's real name was Muhammad Ali, and "Kahoot" was a title, meaning "mighty" or "powerful." Colonel J.M. Wikeley, in his book "Punjabi Musalmans", wrote about the Kahoots, describing them as independent, brave people with good physiques, skilled in sports and horsemanship.

One of their flaws is that it is difficult to dislodge them from the position they fix on. No matter how much damage is done, they do not care. This tendency has become so deeply ingrained over generations that it feels almost a part of their nature. In today's world, flexibility and wisdom are often more effective tools than sheer determination alone.

DHONA, A FAMOUS WARRIOR

A famous warrior, seven generations from Kahoot, was Dhona, a hero of the Kahoot tribe. His real name was Sher Khan, and he was nicknamed Dhona. He held the title of "Chaudhry," which was granted to him by Mughal King Babur. At that time, Dhona was the chief of the Kahoot tribe. Babur had conquered Bhera, the provincial capital of the Lodhi Kingdom, during a period when the Gakhar family of Potohar was very powerful. The Gakhars frequently attacked the Janjuas of the Johd hills. The Janjuas, who suffered under the raids of the Gakhars—especially during the reign of Raja Adli, when the Gakhars raided the Janjua headquarters at Malot—approached Babur for help.

In 1519 A.D., Babur marched from Kalar Kahar, passing through Surla, to attack the Gakhar fort of Phirwala near Kahuta, which was the Gakhar's headquarters and a strong fort. A large number of people joined Babur's army during this campaign, including Dhona Kahoot and his fighters. As Babur passed through Surla, he was welcomed by Dhona at a pass between two mountains, which is locally known as "Babri Darwaza." A pillar of Babri Darwaza still exists, and it is considered proof that Babur passed through this area. A photo of Babri Darwaza is available in the book Tareikh-e-Kahoon and has also been posted by Farrah Sultan Zulfi on social media.

Hathi Gakhar, the ruler of Phirwala, ultimately submitted to Babur's rule. After this, a few Kahoots from Babur's army settled in the area, and the place was named "Kahuta." Over time, these settlers dispersed throughout the region, taking on roles as imams and religious teachers. They came to be known as Qureshi, Hashmi, and Qazi. Today, there is no one in the area who still identifies as Kahoot.

When Babur attacked Delhi, Dhona Kahoot accompanied him with an army of four thousand, comprising various families from Dhanni. After Babur's conquest of Delhi, Dhona was appointed as the Chaudhry of the region, and the area was named Dhanni. Babur sent Munshi Rai Chandu Mal to divide the land in the Dhanni area. According to the partition, the southern part of Dhanni

was given to the Kahoots, and it came to be called "Kahootani." It's worth noting that Rai Chandu Mal is the ancestor of the Gadihok family, and his son Kalidas was later appointed by King Humayun as the caretaker of Kalar Kahar Garden (Bagh-e-Safa), which had been groomed by Babur.

Some of Dhona's comrades remained in Delhi and were given estates around the city, receiving the title of "Mirza." A Qureshi family in Delhi claims to be descendants of the Ahmad Yasawi family, whose ancestors came to Attock and Chakwal before settling in Delhi with the Mughal rulers (The News, 25th May 2005). After returning from Delhi, Dhona decided to expel the Gujjars from Dhanni.

After a prolonged battle, the Gujjars were eventually defeated and left the area. The Kahoot tribe then crossed the Banha torrent and settled in the plains of Dhanni. A map of Kahootani can be found in the Gazetteer of Jhelum District (1904). A Hindu poet, Chandal Sar, recorded some of these events in verse:

Kahoot Charheya Dehlion	کہوٹ چڑھیا دہلیوں
Sat Mar Naqare	ست مار نقارے
Char hazar Behra	چار ہزار بھرا
Tey kami sare	تے کمی سارے
Kahoot Dhona Surkhro hoya	کہوٹ دھونا سرخرو ہویا
Sunaya Chandal Sar aay	سنایا چندل سار اے

Professor Anwar Baig Awan recounts the story in his book, "Tareikh Khandan Kapuran Sadwal" that the Kahoots initially settled in "Nakka Kahoot" before spreading across the region and taking up farming, herding, and looting. However, this version of events is contested. In reality, the Kahoots first settled in Gagniara, Rakh Surla, near the village of Waryamal. After many years, descendants of "Vighar" (Dhona's brother) settled on the banks of Nala Ghabir, and the area became known as "Nakka Kahoot". Vighar means a truthful person. The Kahoots' traditional professions have been farming, herding, and military service for the rulers.

Another story from this book claims that the Kahoots and Gujjars engaged in a buffalo-fighting competition, and after the Kahoots' buffalo won, the Gujjars left the area. This version is deemed inaccurate, as Dhanni is famous for raising Dhanni breed bulls, not buffaloes. The Gujjar tribe had lived in the area for centuries and would not have abandoned their ancestral land over a mere competition. The vast cemetery near "Jangah" serves as proof that the battle between the Kahoots and Gujjars was lengthy and bloody, eventually leading to the Kahoots' domination of the region.

This region was once heavily populated by Gujjars, and while parts of it may have been lakes, much of the area was settled by Gujjars before the Kahoots. Babur's march through this region and his subsequent attack on Phirwala Fort mark significant historical events in the area's history.

GOVERNANCE IN DHANNI

The Dhanni area was initially under the rule of the Gakhars. Jabair Quli Gakhar governed from Jabirpur near Chakwal, while Changaiz Khan Janjua controlled the mountainous region to the south, with his base at the fort of Samar Kand, located near the village of Maira. The Mahal area, including Tharchak and Kot Khelan (now known as Kot Ropwal), was also under the Janjua family's rule. The rest of the Dhanni region was predominantly inhabited by the Gujjars. However, the descendants of Dhona Kahoot eventually took over the southern part of Dhanni by ousting the Gujjars. This occupation was confirmed as per the land distribution by Babur's appointed officer, Rai Chandu Mal.

The Kassar tribe arrived in the area alongside Babur's forces. Their ancestor, Gharka, was granted the southwestern region. Gharka is buried on a mound near the village of Hattar at Dhok Pipli, in the Balkassar area. He was awarded additional land as a reward for retrieving Changaiz Khan Janjua's favorite mare. The Choupida area was divided between the Kassar clans of Minwal and Mangwal, descendants of Behain. The Bobial region was acquired by Gharka's descendants, with Bal and Baikhari Kassars receiving part of it, but the majority of the land was owned by the Dhulla Kassars.

The Mayers, who were Minhas Rajputs of the Dogra race, migrated from the hills of Jammu. They came from Pergowal, a village in Tehsil Aknoor, 18 miles from Jammu. Joining Babur's army, their leader, Bhagyar Dev, fell in love with a Gujjar woman and converted to Islam to marry her, adopting the name Muhammad Mayer. His grave is at Mian Mayer. The first Mayer settlement was at Chak Bazid, near Chakwal, where Chaudhry Siddher was the leader. His son, Chakku Khan, later settled in Chakwal.

When Humayun returned from exile, he reappointed the Gakhars to collect revenue from the Dhanni region, making Bhaun their center of operations. However, in 1761 A.D., an official appointed by the Gakhars was killed by Budha Khan Minhas. In response, the Gakhar ruler, Mukarab Khan, personally

came to Bhaun and executed Budha Khan by hanging him from a Jujube tree at his home. Mukarab Khan then appointed Munshi Mubarak Singh and Yousaf Phakhral to suppress the area.

During the War of Succession following the death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, a conflict arose between his two sons, Muazzam Shah and Azam Shah. While the Gakhars supported Azam Shah, the Mayers and Kassars aligned with Muazzam Shah, who ultimately defeated Saidu Khan Gakhar. After ascending the throne as Bahadur Shah, Muazzam Shah appointed the Mayers and Kassars as Chaudhries of Dhanni. Gada Baig, the leader of the Mayers, made Chakwal his base, which was then a small town.

During this period, the Mughal government weakened, making revenue collection difficult. One of Chakku Khan's descendants took control of the Chakwal territory, while another claimed the Padshan region. The Chakwal branch eventually split into two—Chakwal and Jabairpur. Chakwal was further divided between Turabaz Khan and Mehr Khan. Tharchak and Kot Khelon (now Kot Chandrian) had already been taken by Jhan Khan from Sahib Khan Janjua. This constant struggle for territory continued, and with the establishment of Ranjit Singh's government, Ghulam Mehdi of Kot summoned Mehan Singh to address the Janjua, Gakhar, and Awan threats. Mehan Singh approved of Ghulam Mehdi's position, granting him permanent rights in Kot Roopwal. However, despite Ranjit Singh's efforts, the government could not collect revenue from Dhanni.

In 1801 A.D., Ranjit Singh sent General Ventura to Dhanni to resolve the issue. Ventura dismissed the old Haqadars (landholders) and appointed new ones. However, during a feast organized by the old Chaudhries, they killed all the new appointees, except for Sultan of Chawali, who managed to escape. Ranjit Singh personally came to Dhanni after the incident, determined the land rights, and punished those responsible. Ghulam Mehdi of Kot successfully retained control of Kot Chaudrian. Ranjit Singh left the area with four hundred valuable breed horses. The Dhanni region has long been famous for its high-quality breeds of bullocks and horses, as noted by Col. Sultan Zahoor Akhtar in Aziz's book Pothwar.

According to Abid Minhas, the Author of the Encyclopedia of Chakwal, the renowned historian Dr. Agha Hussain Hamdani says that the ancestors of Hayder Ali migrated from Wadapind (Jabairpur) while trading Dhanni breeds of bulls and horses. They eventually settled in Gulbarga, in southern India. All historians agree that Tipu Sultan's ancestors belonged to the Qurashi Alvi family. Professor Anwar Baig Awan also notes that the Awan tribe is the only Qureshi clan in Dhanni, but the Kahoots are also of Qurashi Alvi descent.

The Mayers, Kassars, and Kahoots are the main clans of Dhanni, and they own the majority of the land. Although the Mayers are Rajputs, the Kassars are Mughals, and the Kahoots are of Qurashi descent, all three tribes are referred to as Chaudhries. This title was bestowed upon them by the Mughal rulers, with whom these tribes were allied at different times. Today, each tribe owns one-third of the land in Dhanni.

SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS
END OF CENTRE

The responsibility for ensuring the safe passage of caravans through the mountainous area of Surla had been entrusted to Kahoot Ibn-e-Nawab Ali since the time of Feroz Tughlaq. Along with this responsibility, Feroz Tughlaq had also granted him an estate. After defeating the Gujjars, the descendants of Dhona settled in the region known as Kahootani. A map of Kahootani is provided in the District Gazetteer of Jhelum from 1904 A.D. They left their original settlement in Gagnara in Rakh Surla and moved to the plains across the Nalla Banha.

Initially, the descendants of Dhona established settlements in villages like Waryamal, Karyala, Bhalla, Thirpal, Sadwal, Janga, and Hajial. Meanwhile, the descendants of Dhona's brother, Vighar, migrated towards the Wanhar areas after a series of battles with the Janjuas, eventually gaining control of the area around the village of Kahoot. Later, Vighar's descendants settled near the bank of Nala Ghabir and established a center known as "Nakka Kahoot."

During the Sikh era, Chaudhry Barkhurdar of Karyala was the leader of the Kahoots and owned a vast estate. Professor Anwar Baig Awan has propagated an incorrect story that Chaudhry Barkhurdar was once a shepherd and that General Nicholson granted him an estate in exchange for ensuring his safe passage through Surla.

In reality, Chaudhry Barkhurdar had already been killed in Dullah during the Sikh period, nearly fifty years before the British arrived. By the time the British did come, Chaudhry Ali Madad, the grandson of Barkhurdar, was the chief of the tribe. He was one of the notable individuals summoned to the British Commissioner's court in 1877 A.D.

The last chief of the tribe, Chaudhry Subah Sadiq, died childless in 1927. His widow, who was not from the Kahoot tribe, inherited most of the property and later transferred it to her brothers. This marked the end of an era. With no central leadership left, the Kahoot tribe lost its unified head.

GHAZI MUREED HUSSAIN SHAHEED

Ghazi Mureed Hussain belonged to the renowned family of village Bhalla. He was born to Numberdar Abdullah Khan Kahoot. He completed his matriculation from Government High School Chakwal. In 1935, he read the story of "Pulal Ka Guddah" in Daily Zamindar. A veterinary doctor, Ram Gopal, in the town of Gurgaon named his donkey after the last messenger of God. Muslims protested, and the government transferred the doctor to Narnad, a town in district Hisar. Mureed Hussain decided to teach Dr. Ram Gopal a lesson. He reached Narnad and sent Ram Gopal to hell. Police arrested him, and a case was filed against him. Barrister Jalaluddin Qureshi advocated for him free of charge. He could have escaped punishment by denying the murder, but Ghazi Mureed Hussain confessed in court, saying, "I killed Ram Gopal." He sacrificed his life on Friday, September 24, 1937, martyred for the love and honor of the Prophet (PBUH). His anniversary is celebrated on the 18th of Rajab every year. Below is the family tree of Mureed Hussain and his relatives:

Kahoot → Sughaira → Taiyyah → Wahdak → Ajji → Ittan → Dhona → Bhae → Cheela → Bukkan → Rathi → Pathu → Peerana → Soha → Bhalla.

Bhalla → Misry → Karim Bakhsh → Murad Bakhsh → Daanat → Mehr Khan → Pahar Khan → Bahdur → Abdullah Khan → **Mureed Hussain**.

Bhalla → Misri → Kareem Bakhsh → Murad Bakhsh → Daanat → Mehar Khan → Pahar Khan → Allah-Daad → Shah Nawaz → Khair Mehdi

Bhalla → Misri → Kareem → Ajmat → Gull → Buddha → Nawwab → Khan Alam → Sultan Khan → Ahmad Khan → Mehboob Khan & Ayub Khan.

POETRY BY
GHAZI MUREED HUSSAIN SHAHEED

بھُل کے اکھیان لا بیٹھی تیر عشق دے چھاتیوں پار ہوگئے
اکھیں نیند نہ آوندی اک رتی بدلے پھلان دے سیج تے خار ہوگئے
گیا اُٹھ آرام جہاں وچوں بدلے سُکھاں دے دُکھ ہزار ہوگئے
ایم ایچ اس عشق نے مشک بدھی بدلے صحت دے لکھ ہزار ہوگئے

Mistake of making eye contact was made, love's arrows pierced straight through,
Sleep won't visit my eyes at all, bridal bed's flowers turned to thorns too,
Peace has fled from this world, sorrows replaced joy by the score,
Mureed Hussain, fragrance of love replaced comfort with pains galore.

آماہی گل لا ماہی کردے رحم نہ جی ترسا ماہی
پایا غماں دی فوج نے آن گھیرا جلدی پہنچ تے آن بچا ماہی
تیرے ہجر کٹاری ماری وچ سینے دارو درد جگر دا پلا ماہی
ایم ایچ دا دم اخیر والا پھیری پا تے مکھ وکھا ماہی

Beloved, come, embrace me now; have mercy, don't leave me yearning so,
An army of sorrows surrounded me; come quickly, save me from this woe,
Your separation has wounded my heart within; beloved, give me medicine for this pain,
Mureed Hussain draws his final breath; beloved, come, let your face show.

روح ہے عشق تے شعر جسم باہجھ روح دے جسم بیکار بیلی
باہجھ عشق دے شعر ہے وانگ مردہ بنا شعر دے عشق بیزار بیلی
سوز ہجر فراق نوں شعر کہندے باہجھ عشق دے شاعر بے تار بیلی
ایم ایچ اس عشق بازار اندر باہجھ شاعری عاشق بے سار بیلی

Love is the soul, poetry the frame, without the soul, the body has no worth to claim,
Without love, poetry lies dead; without verse, love loses its will,
Fire of Separation and distance fuel poetry; without verse, love stands still,
O Mureed Hussain, in this bazaar of love, without poetry, no lover can remain.

ESTABLISHMENT OF KAHOOT QURESH ASSOCIATION

Around 1950, the Anjuman Kahoot Quresh was established, and the Kahoot Educational Movement was launched under this association. The association played a significant role in promoting education among the Kahoots. Chaudhry Ghulam Haider of Kariala, who was the Vice Chairman of the District Board Jhelum, played an important role. Other key figures included Chaudhry Muhammad Zaman, a landlord from village Chakora and then school headmaster, Subedar Khuda Bakhash, Captain Habib Khan of Sadwal, Chaudhry Muhammad Bakhsh of Thirpal, Subedar Fateh Muhammad and Chaudhry Ghulam Abbas of Thou Humayun, Subedar Major Sher Dil of Langah, Captain Allah Ditta of Dhok Tahlian, Chaudhry Noor Muhammad of Odherwal, and Chaudhry Bahadur Khan (Honorary Member) of Minwal. These individuals were the main characters of the association.

STRONGHOLDS OF KAHOOT SETTLERS

The stronghold of the Kahoot family is the southern region of Chakwal, a strip of fourteen villages known as Kahootani (a map of Kahootani is printed in the Jhelum District Gazetteer, 1904). Here, they own the majority of agricultural land. In other areas of Chakwal, they are also present in considerable numbers but do not necessarily hold the majority ownership. Besides this, they are found in the adjacent areas of Talagang, Khushab, Sargodha, Mandi Bahauddin, Attock, Rawalpindi, Abbottabad, Mansehra, and Azad Kashmir.

The following villages are where the Kahoots are the majority landholders in the Kahootani area: Waryamal, Kariala, Bhalla, Mohra Lasso, Mohra Qazi, Tharpal, Hajial, Boly, Janga, Sadwal, Sutwal, Thutti, Jammu, Thoa Humayun, Mohra Korchasham, Kohta Abdaal, and Dhalal.

In the following villages of Dhanni, they are also present in considerable numbers: Odherwal, Chakora, Murid, Thoa Bahadar, Balkassar, Mengan, Mari, Khanwal, Ghugh, Roopwal, Hasil, Warwal, Bhagwal, Dullah, Nila, Ranjah, Fim Kassar, Dhok Nakka, Dhok Murid, Maswal, Rabal, Khotian, Chak Malok, Chakral, Udhwal, and Chakwal city.

The Kahoots have established settlements in various regions. In the Lundi Patti area, they are found in villages such as Dhok Tahlian, Kalanwali, Dhok Kahoot, Musa Kahoot, Lilyandi, Langha, Domali, Hosola, Dhok Hasolian, Dhok Khalil, Jabi, Tinyala, and Dhok Mian Mehr. In Kallar Kahar Tehsil, they are present in the villages of Kahoot and Bhoukni, and in Choa Saidan Shah Tehsil, they are found in Dheri and Jahanian. In Talagang Tehsil, the Kahoots have settled in Nakka Kahut, Nakka Rehan, Daiwal, Dhok Bhir, and more. Other settlements include Chak Hameed and Sagharpur in Tehsil P.D. Khan. In Khushab Tehsil, they are present in Joharabad, Mohibpur, Dheri, Rakh Rajar, and Basti Sherwali. In Sargodha, they have settled in the villages Kahoot, Dhudian, Bhulwal, Jhawrian, Lillani, Melowal, Chak Sheikha, Ichran, Jalalpur Nagiana, Sultanpur Mekan, Lokri Kahoot, and various other Chak numbers (12,

15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 60, 65, 66, 68). They are also present in small numbers in Sillawali. In Tehsil Mandi Bahauddin, Kahoots are found in Boht, Haria, Ahla, and Bhiki.

In Kotli Sattian Tehsil, they are located in the Kahooti area. In Kahoota and Kallar Saidan, they call themselves Kahootrial and Qureshi, and there might be a connection between these groups and the Kahoots. In Attock, they are settled in Gulial, Hasal, Pind Kahootan, Qutbal, and Dhok Maila. The descendants of Ajmeer Khan (originally from village Thirpal, Chakwal) are found in village Raj Kandi, District Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir. Some migrated to Kangar Komi Kot, further to Chairla Tehsil Dheerkot, and others moved to Gumawan Nowan Shehr near Abbottabad.

In Mansehra, these groups have integrated themselves into the Awan tribe because they believe that Kahoots are a branch of the Awans. They are also found in the village Jara near Chakri, District Rawalpindi. Captain Muhammad Ashraf Khan of Narkot, Tehsil Dheerkot, the author of the book "Al-Ansab Al-Qabail Al-Akbaria, Kashmir and Pakistan", has written that the ancestor of the Kahoot Qureshi family is Ahmad Yasawi, a descendant of Muhammad Al-Akbar bin Hazrat Ali. Ajmeer Khan is fifteen generations from Kahoot, and his descendants reside in Azad Kashmir. He has written the complete genealogy of the Kahoot family and traced the Hashmi family of village Raj Kandi, District Muzaffarabad, Chairla Tehsil Dheerkot, up to Hazrat Ali.

Kahoot settlers are also found in Chak No. 8 Dad Fatiana, Chak 119 & 118, Chak No. 96/RL, Tehsil Chichawatni, and Chak No. 117/-R and Chak No. 14 Abdul Hakeem. They are also present in Chak No. 3, 41, 32, 34, 60 in District Sanghar, Sindh.

KAHOOT SETTLERS

	Settlement	Name of the Elder
1	Waryamal	Waryam
2	Karyala	Qaiasu
3	Bhalla	Bhalla
4	Mohra Lasso	Lasso
5	Mohra Qazi	Naukali
6	Thirpal	Tharpu
7	Hajial	Haji
8	Janga	Jangu
9	Mohra Kor Chashm	Bharoo / Bairam
10	Thoa Humayun	Alam Sher
11	Thatti Jammu	Jammu
12	Satwal	Sattu
13	Dhalal	Dhali
14	Sadwal	Saddu
15	Dhok Tahlian	Musharaf
16	Dhok Kahoot	Ghaiba
17	Odherwal	Odher
18	Chakora	Islam / Chaku
19	Roopwal	Roopu
20	Werwal	Vir
21	Mulwal	Maulu
22	Langh	Khuda Bakhash
23	Daiwal	Daiva
24	Hasola	Abu-Alkhair
25	Domali	Shukra
26	Dhok Hasolian	Saparas
27	Dhok Khalil	Roshan
28	Kahoot (Kalar Kahar)	Malook
29	Chak Malook	Fattu s/o Malook
30	Chak Naurang	Buda
31	Dhabpari	Mirja s/o Malook
32	Mureed	Mureed s/o Muazam
33	Dhok Mureed	Mureed s/o Fatah Sher
34	Ghugh	Mardan / Shadi Khan
35	Dhok Mian Mehr	Mehr Muhammad
36	Khotian	Sher Khan
37	Tinyala	Sher Muhammmad
38	Thoa Bahadur	Hast/Mast

39	Boht (Phalia)	Jundi Khan
40	Lilyani (Sargodha)	Maujdin
41	Mohibpur (Khushab)	Dadu
42	Nakka Kahoot	Sajanpal
43	Rajkandi (A.K.)	Ajmeer Khan

SECOND SETTLEMENT REPORT 1880 DISTRICT JHELUM

The Kahoot Quraish are the majority landowners in the following villages.

	Village	Region	Caste
1	Waryamal	Kahootani	Kahoot
2	Karyala	Kahootani	Kahoot
3	Bhalla	Kahootani	Kahoot
4	Mohra Lasso	Kahootani	Kahoot
5	Mohra Qazi	Kahootani	Kahoot
6	Rakh Surla	Kahootani	Kahoot
7	Thirpal	Kahootani	Kahoot
8	Hajial	Kahootani	Kahoot
9	Boolay	Kahootani	Kahoot
10	Mohra Kor Chashm	Kahootani	Kahoot
11	Kotha Abdaal	Kahootani	Kahoot/Kassar
12	Rabal	Kahootani	Mair/Kahoot
13	Sutwal	Kahootani	Kahoot/Mair
14	Janga	Kahootani	Kahoot
15	Thatti Jammu	Kahootani	Kahoot
16	Dhalal	Kahootani	Kahoot
17	Odherwal	Haveli	Kahoot
18	Chak Bazid	Haveli	Kahoot/Mair
19	Chak Naurang	Padshani	Kahoot/Mair
20	Musa Kahoot	Padshani	Kahoot
21	Fim Kassar	Chaupida	Kahoot
22	Bhakuni	Tharchak	Kahoot
23	Kahoot	Kahar	Quraishi (Kahoot)
24	Hasola	Lundi Patti	Kahoot
25	Langah	Lundi Patti	Kahoot
26	Domali	Lundi Patti	Kahoot
27	Lilyandi	Lundi Patti	Kahoot
28	Khotian	Lundi Patti	Wadan/Kahoot
29	Dhok Tahlian	Lundi Patti	Kahoot/Mair
30	Warwal	Roopwal	Kahoot
31	Roopwal	Roopwal	Kahoot
32	Mulwal	Roopwal	Kahoot

PROMINENT PERSONALITIES
CIVIL SERVANTS & POLICE OFFICERS

	Name	Designation	Village
1	Muhammad Afzal Kahoot	Secretary, BPS-22	Dullah
2	M. Sheraz Malik	Director General	Kahoot
3	Dr. Sarfraz Qureshi	Dir. PIDE, BPS-22	Thirpal
4	M. Sarfraz Qureshi	Director IB	Roopwal
5	M. Ashraf Kahoot	Staff Officer, GHQ	Dhok Tahlian
6	M. Munir Kahoot	D.I.G.	Dullah
7	M. Nawaz Kahoot	D.S.P.	Kotha Abdaal
8	M. Azad Kahoot	S.P.	Kotha Abdaal
9	M. Sharif	D.S.P.	Kahoot
10	Zaman Mehdi	D.S.P.	Tharpal
11	Iltaf Qureshi	Director I.B.	Mohra Qazi
12	Fazal Hussain Qureshi	D.S.P.	Mohra Qazi
13	Benish Fatima	S.P., CTP Rawalpindi	Chakwal

MILITARY SERVICEMEN

	Name	Branches	Village
1	Maj. Gen. M Latif	Army	Kahoot
2	Maj. Gen. Dr. M. Muzaffar	Army	Dullah
3	Maj. Gen. Farhat Abbas	Army	Thoa Humayun
4	Maj. Gen. Shuja Anwar	Army	Dullah
5	Maj. Gen. Qaisar Sulman	Army	Kahoot
6	Brig. Sajawal Khan	Army	Kahoot
7	Brig. M. Aslam	Army	Kahoot
8	Brig. Saleem Gul	Army	Chakwal
9	Air Commodore Mahmood Gul	Air Force	Chakwal
10	Brig. Iftikhar Haidar	Army	Chakora
11	Brig. Ghulam Raza	Army	Kahoot
12	Brig. M Tariq	Army	Kahoot
13	Brig. M. Ishfaq	Army	Kahoot
14	Brig. Hasnain Hayder	Army	Bhalla
15	Col. Noor Khan	Brit. Army	Waryamal
16	Col. Feroz Khan	Army	Bhalla
17	Col. Anwar Alam	Army	Dullah
18	Col. M. Sharif	Army	Kahoot
19	Major Tariq Sharif Shaheed	Army	Kahoot
20	Col. M Irshad	Army	Kahoot
21	Brig. Talat Irshad	Army	Kahoot
22	Col. Gul Azhar	Army	Waryamal
23	Col. Tasawur Hussain	Army	Thirpal
24	Col. Asad Mahmood	Army	Dhok Hasolian
25	Col. M Sarfraz	Army	Kahoot
26	Col. M. Ijaz	Army	Kahoot
27	Col. Nasir Suleman	Army	Kahoot
28	Col. M. Afzal	Army	Dhok Mian Mehr
29	Col. Abdul Manaf	Army	Rabal
30	Col. Zaheer Abbas	Army	Lilyani, Sargodha
31	Col. Khalid Habib	Army	Sadwal
32	Wing Cdr. Humaira Irshad	Air Force	Kahoot
33	Flying Officer Junaid Malik (Sword)	Air Force	Kahoot
34	Brig. Suleman	Army	Kahoot
35	Col. Bilal Irshad	Army	Kahoot
36	Col. Hamza Irshad	Army	Kahoot

37	Col. Gulzar	Army	Kahoot
38	Col. Zafar	Army	Kahoot
39	Col. Imran	Army	Kahoot
40	Col. Rashid	Army	Kahoot
41	Col. Zulfiqar	Army	Kahoot
42	Col. Sajid	Army	Kahoot

POLITICIANS

	Name	Designation	Village
1	Ch. Gulam Hyder	V. Chmn. Distt. Board Jhelum	Kariala
2	Ch. Muhammad Khan Kaal	Chmn. Distt. Council Chakwal	Kaal
3	Ch. Muhammad Bakhsh	Chmn. Union Council Karyala	Thirpal
4	Ch. Khair Mahdi	Chmn. Union Council Karyala	Bhalla
5	Captain Sher Khan	Chmn. U.C. Padshahan	Hasolian
6	Qazi M. Yaqoob	Chmn. M.C. Chakwal	Chakwal
7	Ch. Ghulam Hayder	Mem. Distt. Council Chakwal	Bhalla
8	Ch. Ghulam Ali	Mem. Distt. Council Gujrat	Ahla
9	Haji M. Ashraf	Naib Nazim, Pindi Ghaib	Khaur
10	Zafar Ali Khan	Mem. Distt. Council	Chakora
11	Ch. Ahmad Khan	Mem. Distt. Council	Kariala
12	Amir Muhammad Kahoot	Chmn. U.C Kot	Roopwal
13	Hafiz Javed Kahoot	Chmn. U.C Kot	Roopwal
14	Ch. Mumtaz Kahoot	Chmn. U.C Khai	Janga
15	M. Irfan Kahoot	Mem. Distt. Council	Sadwal
16	Abdul Ghafoor Kahoot	Chmn. U.C. Charagah	Sargodha
17	Maulvi Iltaf-ur-Rehman	Mem. Distt. Council M. Abad	Rajkandi

SPORTSMEN

	Name	Sports	Village
1	M. Iqbal Kahoot	Hammer, Olympian	Mureed
2	Aqarab Abbas Kahoot	Asian Champion	Mureed
3	Zahid Hanif Kahoot	Boxing (British)	Thirpal
4	Mansur Hassanain Kahoot	Naiza Bazi	Chakwal
5	Qazi Mohsin Kahoot	Naiza Bazi	Chakwal
6	Ch. Noor Khan Kahoot	Naiza Bazi	Odherwal
7	Ch. Ghulam Shabbir	Naiza Bazi	Langah
8	Naseer Hayder	800/1500-meter Race	Maingan
9	Fazal Muhammad Qureshi	100-meter Race	Thirpal
10	Abid Boxer	Boxing	Thatti/Janga
11	Farzana Batool	Football	Sadwal
12	Tariq Mehmood Kahoot	Kabaddi	Hasola

TECHNOCRATS & ECONOMISTS

	Name	Designation	Village
1	Dr. Sarfraz Qureshi	Dir. PIDE, Tamgha-e-Imtiaz	Thirpal
2	Javed Ahmad Kahoot	Sys. Analyst, Comp. Bureau	Dhok Tahlian
3	Hassan Akhtar	Textile Engineer	Dhok Tahlian
4	Niaz Hussain	Engineer KRL	Kahoot
5	Eng. Imran Aslam	PhD, USA	D. Mian Mehr
6	Eng. Nouman Aslam	PhD, USA	D. Mian Mehr
7	Sarmad Iqbal Kahoot	Business Analytic Specialist	Sadwal
8	Ch. Muhammad Abbas	Telecom Engineer	Roopwal

JUSTICES & LAWYERS

	Name	Designation	Village
	Muhammad Gul Qazi	Justice Supreme Court	Chakwal
1		Chief Elec. Comm. (A.J.K.) Secretary Law	
2	Sakhi Muhammad Kahoot	Session Judge	Sadwal
3	Dr. Waseem Qureshi	Advocate Supreme Court	Thoa H.
4	Ghulam Hussain Quraishi	Advocate Supreme Court	Thirpal
5	M. Akbar Kahoot	Advocate	Langah
6	Qazi Muhammad Amin	Judge Supreme Court	Chakwal
7	Ambreen Nawaz	Advocate	Langha
8	M. Ishfaq Kahoot	Advocate/Mem. Punjab Bar	K. Abdaal
9	Tariq Mehmood Kahoot	Judge	Kahoot
10	Barr. Usama Amin Qazi	Advocate	Chakwal

POETS & WRITERS

	Name	Field	Village
1	Gazi Mureed Hussain	Poet	Bhalla
2	Qazi Abdul Haleem	Poet	Dhaab
3	Qazi Ghulam Mahbood	Writer	Chakwal
4	Qazi Nawab Ali	Poet	Chakwal
5	Raja M. Latif Kahoot	Journalists	Khanwal
6	Ishfaq Hashmi	Journalist	A.J.K.
7	M. Nazeer Kahoot	Punjabi Novelist	Dhudian
8	Azhar Kahoot	Journalist	Mohra Lassu

SOCIAL PERSONALITIES

	Name	Village
1	Subedar Khuda Baksh	Sadwal
2	Capt. Habib Khan	Sadwal
3	Subedar Muhammad Shah Kahoot	Dullah
4	Subedar Fateh Muhammad	Thoa Humayun
5	Capt. Allah Ditta	Dhok Tahlian
6	Ch. Muhammad Nawaz	Langah
7	Ch. Dost Muhammad Kahoot	Sadwal, Dhok Daraz
8	Sub. Major Abdul Razzaq	Kahoot, Kalar Kahar
9	Shah Wali Kahoot	Waryamal
10	Baba Jahan Khan	Maingan
11	Malik Ghulam M. Kahoot	Ghugh
12	Ghulam Shabbir Kahoot	Mohibpur, Khushab
13	Anwar Kahoot	Lillani, Sargodha
14	Nasrullah Kahoot	Malowal, Sargodha
15	Malik Amjad Kahoot	Chak 41, Sanghar
16	Fazal Hussain Kahoot, Tamgha-e-Jurrat	Sadwal
17	Ghufran Umer Kahoot	Odherwal

SUFIS & SCHOLARS

	Name	Village
1	Gazi Mureed Hussain	Bhalla
2	Qazi Abdul Haleem	Dhaab
3	Haji Ahmad Hilani	Chakwal
4	Haji Noor Muhammad	Chakora
5	Pir Mastaan Shah (Didar Ali)	Musa Kahoot/Chak 14 Khanewal
6	Mai Changgi	Odherwal
7	Maulana Muhammad Rafique	Kangar Komikot, A.J.K.

EDUCATIONISTS

	Name	Designation	Village
1	Prof. Dr. Tufail Hashmi	Prof. NUST/AIOU	Rajkandi
2	Prof. Ahmad Khan Qureshi	Professor	Thoa H.
3	Prof. M. Aslam Kahoot	Principal	Warwal
4	Prof. Fazail Hashmi	Professor	Rajkandi
5	Dr. Amir Sultan	Professor UET	Dhok Thalian
6	Ch. Muhammad Zaman	Head Master	Chakora
7	Ch. Muhammad Ayub	Teacher	Bhalla
8	Qazi Ghulam Ali	Teacher	Chakwal
9	Qazi Ghulam Mahbood	Teacher	Chakwal
10	Prof. Liaqat Ali	Professor	Chakora
11	Tasawar Mahboob	Distt. Officer Edu.	Bhalla
12	Major Asiya Ijaz	Army Edu. Crops	Kahoot
13	Sajjad Mahmood Kahoot	Professor	Sutwal
14	Prof. Adnan Nawaz, PhD	Faisalabad Univ.	D. Mian Mehr
15	Prof. Shahid Aslam	Professor	D. Mian Mehr
16	Tariq Mahmood Ch.	Cont. Fed. Board	Langha
17	Prof. Allah Yar Kahoot	Professor	Rakh Charagah
18	Dr. Imran Hayder	Medical Education	Thirpal
19	Obaid Aslam	Reg. Dir. (A.I.O.U)	Roopwal

MEDICAL DOCTORS

	Name	Designation	Village
1	Dr. Naseer Ahmad Qureshi	M.D., Professor	Bhalla
2	Dr. M. Iqbal Kahoot	E.D.O., W.H.O.	Sadwal
3	Dr. Major Azra Kamal	A.M.C.	Dhok Tahlian
4	Dr. Col. Muhammad Naeem	A.M.C.	Kahoot
5	Dr. Col. Waqar Muzaffar	A.M.C.	Dhulla
6	Dr. Asghar Qureshi	Professor	Thirpal
7	Dr. Imtiaz Qureshi	U.S.A.	Thirpal
8	Dr. M. Ishaq Kahoot	Punjab Govt.	Thirpal
9	Dr. Noor Zaman	Punjab Govt.	Dhok Nakka
10	Dr. Brig. Shamim Irshad	A.M.C.	Kahoot
11	Dr. Bushra Hammad	Special Child. Institute	Waryamal
12	Dr. Col. Mrs. Farhat Nawaz	A.M.C	D. Mian Mehr
13	Dr. Alina Aisha, FCPS	Kuwait	Dhok Tahlian
14	Dr. Shahid Hanif	U.K.	Thirpal
15	Dr. Komal Iqbal Kahoot	ADI Hospital Karachi	Sadwal
16	Dr. Col. Naseem Irshad	Pak Army	Kahoot
17	Dr. Samina Irshad	Gynecologist	Kahoot
18	Dr. Major Rabia Tariq	Pak Army	Kahoot

THE END

By writing Kahoot Nama, I have made an attempt to lay a foundation. At the very least, I have placed the first stone. Someone will build upon this work, and a towering history of the Kahoot family will one day be erected.

I have expressed my thoughts in a somewhat broken language. My aim was to craft a modern resource that highlights the glorious past and traditions of the Kahoot family, so future generations can take pride in it and carry these traditions forward. Due to illness, I have been unable to travel much. Gathering details of the branches living in different settlements was challenging. What I have managed to accomplish single-handedly is limited, as this is a collective effort that requires contributions from all.

This work is a brief outline that will be expanded over time. I have translated portions into English, and if health and life permit, I will continue this work. Please keep me in your prayers and offer your support. There are more topics to cover, and I invite anyone who wishes to write to contribute.

- Kahoot Directory
- Kahoot Genealogies
- Biographies of Important Personalities
- Computerization of Genealogies

It is my hope that others will take up these topics and continue this work.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Name	**Javed Ahmad Kahoot**
Father`s Name:	Subedar Fazaldaad
Birth Place:	Village Dhok Tahlian, Tehsil & Distt. Chakwal
Date of Birth:	22.07.1950

Education

Matric:	Saigoal Model High School Saigoal-Abad (Chakwal)
Graduation:	Govt. College Asghar Mall, Rawalpindi
M.A. Economics:	Govt. College Asghar Mall, Rawalpindi
M.A. Political Sci.:	Punjab University
Comp. Prog.:	Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad.

Service

Registrar:	District Registration Office Gujrat
Programmer:	M/O Local Govt & Rural Development Islamabad
Systems Analyst:	Pakistan Computer Bureau
	M/O Information Technology Islamabad